

REMARKS

By the above amendment, applicants have: 1) amended claim 35; 2) added no new claims; and 3) canceled no claims. As such, claims 1, 3-7, 9-14, 16-20, 22-27, 29-33, and 35-39 are now pending. Support for the amendment is found in the specification, the drawings, and in the claims as originally filed. Applicants submit that the amendment does not add new matter. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the present application and consideration of the following remarks and the claims.

Applicants reserve all rights with respect to the applicability of the Doctrine of Equivalence.

Claim Objections

“Claim 35 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form since it is a dependent claim of claim 28 which has been cancelled.”

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for pointing out the errors and other informalities in the claims. Accordingly, appropriate corrections have been made.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

“Claims 1, 3-7, 9-14, 16-20, 22-27, 29-33, and 35-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Starr et al., USPGPUB No. 2004/0064590 A1.”

The Office Action rejected claims 1, 3-7, 9-14, 16-20, 22-27, 29-33, and 35-39 as being anticipated by Starr et al. Applicants respectfully disagree. In particular, the Office Action

rejected claim 1 and it stated that Starr et al. shows each and every aspect of claim 1. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Claim 1 currently reads (with formatting changes):

1. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
 - (a) creating an atomic data storage unit containing a first type of data requiring a first type of processing and a second type of data requiring a second type of processing; and
 - (b) transferring the first type of data to a first memory address space via a direct memory access operation and transferring the second type of data to a second memory address space via the direct memory access operation,
 - (c) wherein the atomic data storage unit is a physical data storage parcel created by mapping a plurality of virtual logical data storage blocks of a virtual data storage parcel to a plurality of physical logical data storage blocks of the physical data storage parcel, the virtual logical blocks of a first size and the physical logical blocks of a second size.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner relied upon Paragraph [0062] of Starr et al. for the claim limitation “(a) creating an atomic data storage unit containing a first type of data requiring a first type of processing and a second type of data requiring a second type of processing”. Applicants respectfully disagree. The quoted paragraph of Starr et al. describes a method in which “the host ... send[s] the file from the host ... onto the network”, and it is completely silent on “data storage unit containing a first type of data ... and a second type of data”. As will be easily recognized by people of ordinary skill in the related art (“as is conventional”, Paragraph [0062] line 10 of Starr et al.), “the headers and checksums” *added* to create “network frames *for transmission over the*

network” is not the same as “a second type of data” that may be contained in the “data storage unit”, as claimed in claim 1. It should be noted that these headers and checksums are “stripped off” during the protocol processing.

The Office Action further asserted that Starr et al. discloses the claim limitation “(b) transferring the first type of data to a first memory address space via a direct memory access operation and transferring the second type of data to a second memory address space via the direct memory access operation” and cited Paragraph [0062] lines 10-18 and Paragraph [0054] of Starr et al. for the evidence. Applicants respectfully disagree. As stated earlier, Starr et al. is concerned with a network data transfer protocol, and it does not teach or suggest the claim limitation (b). The quoted paragraphs, in particular, are silent on “transferring … data” (of “an atomic data storage unit”) to “memory address space” via “a direct memory access operation”. Furthermore, Starr et al. is completely silent on “first type of data” and “second type of data” of “an atomic data storage unit” as well as “first memory address space” and “second memory address space”. Paragraph [0054] of Starr et al. teaches that “the data from the message” is first cached in the “file cache” and it is then sent to the “storage unit”, and, as will be clear to one of ordinary skill in the art, this teaching has little bearing on the limitation (b) of claim 1. It should be noted that the mere presence of multiple storage units (e.g. “host storage unit” and “INIC storage unit” in Starr et al.) does not imply or suggest in any way the element of an embodiment of the invention, as claimed in claim 1, “first type of data requiring a first type of processing” and “a second type of data requiring a second type of processing”.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner further relied on Paragraph [0047] for the claim limitation “(c) wherein the atomic data storage unit is a physical data storage parcel created by mapping a plurality of virtual logical data storage blocks of a virtual data storage parcel to a plurality of physical logical data storage blocks of the physical data storage parcel, the virtual logical blocks of a first size and the physical logical blocks of a second size”. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The cited paragraph, or any part of Starr et al., does not teach or suggest, either implicitly or explicitly, the element (c) of claim 1. In particular, the Office Action asserted that Paragraph [0047] lines 7-21 of Starr et al. shows the element “a physical data storage parcel created by mapping ...”. Applicants respectfully disagree. The quoted paragraph simply states the fact that “the file system logically organizes information stored on the storage units and respective file caches ..., although such a logical file may be physically located in disparate blocks ...”, which is well known to people of ordinary skill in the related art. Applicants respectfully submit that they fail to see the elements of claim 1, “a plurality of virtual logical data storage blocks” and “a plurality of physical logical data storage blocks” as well as “mapping” of the former to the latter, from the cited paragraph or anywhere in Starr et al. Furthermore, Starr et al. is completely silent on “the virtual logical blocks of a first size and the physical logical blocks of a second size”.

Therefore, applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is patentable over Starr et al., since Starr et al. does not teach or suggest each and every aspect of claim 1. At least for the foregoing reasons, applicants respectfully submit that claims 14 and 27 are likewise patentable over Starr et al., and they request reconsideration of these claims.

As for claims 3-7, 9-13, 16-20, 22-26, 29-33, and 35-39, applicants respectfully request that these pending claims are patentable over the prior art at least for similar reasons given with respect to independent claims 1, 14, and 27.

CONCLUSION

For all the above reasons, applicants submit that the specification and claims are now in proper form, and that the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore they submit that all rejections have been overcome and that all pending claims are in condition for allowance, which action they respectfully solicit. If a telephone conference would facilitate the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to contact Jimmi Yoon at (408) 720-8300, extension 305.

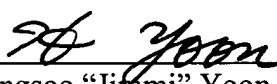
Authorization is hereby given to charge our Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any charges that may be due or credit any overages. If an extension is required, applicants hereby request such extension.

Respectfully Submitted,

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